United Nations E/1998/61

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
10 June 1998

Original: English

Substantive session of 1998
New York, 6-31 July 1998
Item 8 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

Joint exploratory review of cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–7	2
II.	Background	8–15	2
III.	Global context	16	4
IV.	Organizational context	17–24	4
V.	Implementation of the results of United Nations conferences	25–47	5
VI.	Collection and dissemination of data, analyses and reports	48–61	8
VII.	The transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development	62–77	10
VIII.	Cooperation in providing technical assistance in the field	78–86	11
IX.	Selected social and economic areas of major importance	87–98	12
X.	Intergovernmental and secretariat considerations	99–105	13
XI.	Recommendations	106–107	14

* E/1998/100.

98-15490 (E) 250698

I. Introduction

1. The present document was mandated by General Assembly resolution 50/227, in which the Assembly called for an exploratory review, to be prepared jointly by the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions "to assess mechanisms, programmes and relationships at the field, headquarters and intergovernmental levels, with a view to identifying areas in which communication, cooperation and coordination could be improved". The review is to result in a report and recommendations on how the respective institutions can improve their own efforts and effectively complement one another's efforts in the context of the priorities established by their respective member States. The review was also called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/43.

2. At the substantive session of the Council in 1997, the Secretary-General presented a progress report on preparations for the review. At the same time, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank both presented papers on their collaboration with the United Nations system.

3. The review has confirmed that a multifaceted, extensive and growing partnership already exists between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. It seeks to build on recommendations made thus far for the enhancement of that partnership which are contained, *inter alia*, in the above-mentioned resolutions as well as in a wide range of documentation produced by the secretariats of the concerned agencies.

4. It should be noted here that the duration, diversity and depth of the relationships do not allow this review – which is designed to be concise and forward-looking – to be comprehensive. Examples of all past and present cooperation are far too numerous to be mentioned. It should also be remembered that this is not a formal evaluation but, as the General Assembly requested, a joint exploratory review.

5. As required by the Assembly in resolution 50/227, this review examines the potential for improved communication, cooperation and coordination in relation to:

(a) The implementation of the results of United Nations conferences;

(b) The collection and dissemination of data, analyses and reports;

(c) The use of existing resources in the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development;

(d) The provision of technical assistance in the field;

(e) Intergovernmental and secretariat consultations;

(f) Policy dialogue.

These matters are treated in separate sections below, except for policy dialogue, which is intrinsic and cuts across the others. An additional section is included, by way of example, on cooperation in selected areas of major significance.

6. Pursuant to its decision 1997/302, the Council held a session in May 1998 devoted to the theme of integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits. The Council reviewed progress achieved by the United Nations system in coordinating its response to conferences at the intergovernmental, inter-agency and country levels. A number of areas were identified for future progress, in particular in improving the Council's guidance over the economic and social activities of the United Nations system. In addition, the Council considered the recently completed work of the ad hoc inter-agency task forces of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on conference follow-up.

7. The Secretary-General's triennial comprehensive policy review (E/1998/48) to be examined by the Council at its current session, includes a section titled "Cooperation between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions". It summarizes responses to questionnaires requesting the views on that cooperation from recipient Governments, donor countries, the United Nations resident coordinator system, and United Nations agency headquarters. Consideration given to the policy review is thus related to the examination of this joint review.

II. Background

8. Like the United Nations, the Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are intergovernmental organizations established by agreement among their respective members. Both the World Bank and IMF have their own governing organs, which act in accordance with the organizations' articles of agreement. Each organization decides for itself, on the basis of its articles of agreement and policies, on the admission of new members and on the resources it will make available to its members. The relationships between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions are defined by their relationship agreements which provide for reciprocal representation at the meetings of governing bodies of the organizations and establish the basis for cooperation between the organizations.

9. The Bank has also entered into a number of other agreements with the United Nations and United Nations bodies. Some of them are broad framework agreements; most define the cooperation between the Bank and other partners in specific initiatives. Some date back several decades – as, for example, the first cooperative agreement between the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1964, which provided for FAO technical expertise within Bank-funded projects.

10. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions has been in place since the founding of the respective organizations and has evolved considerably over the past 50 years. While cooperation between the United Nations and the World Bank was initially focused on ad hoc operational collaboration and co-financing at the project level, the increasing convergence of development policies during the 1990s, with an overriding emphasis on poverty eradication, good governance and capacity-building, is leading to a new level of cooperation that involves both the operational and policy dimensions.

11. Cooperation between the United Nations and IMF was initially limited to the exchange of views and information on matters of mutual interest, cooperation between the statistical services of the two organizations, and reciprocal attendance and participation in certain meetings, as provided for in the 1947 relationship agreement. In recent years, in view of the challenges of a globalized economy, the evolving needs of its members, and, more specifically, in order to take into account the recommendations of major United Nations conferences, collaboration between the United Nations and IMF has been strengthened in a number of areas, including coordination of assistance in countries emerging from conflict, social aspects of economic reforms, capacity-building, sustainable development, and environmental issues.

12. A recent preliminary review of specific instances of cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions resulted in a listing of well over 300 examples of joint and cooperative activities.

13. The record of cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions is based on specific activities within the contexts of sustainable development, macroeconomic policy dialogue, poverty eradication and environmental protection. The broad range of positive cooperation at the global and country levels include the following:

(a) At the intergovernmental level, the General Assembly adopted the Agenda for Development, which devotes a section to the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. Major conferences of the United Nations system in the economic and social areas have addressed recommendations to both the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions;

(b) At the secretariat level, besides the participation of the World Bank and IMF in ACC, dialogue between the Secretary-General (and the heads of United Nations bodies), the World Bank President and the IMF Managing Director is increasingly frequent, as is contact and cooperation between senior staff in the Bretton Woods institutions and United Nations departments, funds and programmes. To cite one example, the IMF Managing Director and the UNDP Administrator have, in a joint letter to both staffs, stressed the need to strengthen cooperation;

(c) At the programme level, the World Bank is one of six co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), contributing over $800 million so far in the fight against HIV/AIDS; UNDP and IMF collaborate in assistance to post-conflict countries, where United Nations expertise in peace-building and security issues is a key element in the IMF-assisted achievement of macroeconomic stability; partnership between the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Bank in which WFP's food-for-work community infrastructural programmes are linked to World Bank follow-up investment.

14. The different emphases that the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations bodies, with their different mandates and roles, bring to the complex issues of economic and social development enrich both the global debate and the perspective from the country level. What is sought, therefore, is an overall agreement on strategic objectives and a common understanding that all are moving towards the same goals while maintaining a healthy diversity of approaches and of policy choice. This implies a family culture that includes the desire for cooperation and coordination, wherever and whenever they further the reaching of these objectives and goals; broad understanding of the policies and strategies of sister agencies, from the macroeconomic to the microsocial; and respect for each other's mandates and areas of competence.

15. At the risk of stating the obvious, it must also be stressed that coordination is not a goal in itself but a means to serve more effectively the needs of the country concerned. Thus, while overarching policy and operational matters need to be discussed and agreed at headquarters level, coordination by no means must always be centrally mandated. Often it grows best at the country level, springing naturally from specific local contexts and resulting from precise governmental requests. It is also clear that

Governments can maximize the national benefits resulting from assistance programmes by encouraging and even insisting upon cooperation, rather than dealing with each agency in a vertical and compartmentalized manner.

III. Global context

16. Partners in this review are agreed that a strategy for strengthening the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions must reflect the changing political, economic and social environment in which they work. Both the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions are faced with a pattern of global transformation characterized by:

(a) Change in global political and economic relationships, resulting in part from the end of major ideological conflict;

(b) The movement towards pluralism, democratic systems and decentralized government; the growing role of civil society and the private sector in socio-economic life, both domestically and internationally;

(c) The global focus on human rights and increasingly on gender issues, in *inter alia*, social and economic development areas;

(d) The decline in official development assistance (ODA), with the proportion flowing through the World Bank and the United Nations declining faster than the overall average; the increasing trend for donor support to multilateral institutions to be tied to a frame of reference similar to the ones guiding bilateral programmes;

(e) Universal recognition of the developmental role of private international capital flows, which in their dramatic increase have brought tremendous benefits to many market-oriented countries; growing acceptance of the need to preserve the benefits of open financial markets while reducing the risks of crises, such as recent ones in East Asia, both financially and in human terms; recognition of the limited access that most low-income countries, especially those in Africa, have to these private capital flows;

(f) The revolutionary advances in global communications and information technology which are expanding political, economic and social horizons.

IV. Organizational context

17. Against this background, the World Bank and the United Nations have undertaken organizational reforms, bearing in mind the need to implement programmes efficiently within limited budgets.

18. The Secretary-General's wide-ranging programme of reforms is designed to position the United Nations to meet the challenges and opportunities of the next century. Among these reforms, the Secretary-General has established a new management structure for the Organization as a whole, grouping its programmes and funds in four sectors, managed by a senior management group and four executive committees; consolidated all United Nations development departments into a single Department of Economic and Social Affairs; regrouped funds and programmes into the United Nations Development Group; designated a single official – the resident coordinator – as his representative for coordinating United Nations development activities at the country level; established the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to strengthen coordination and coherence in resource mobilization; made poverty eradication an overarching priority; and identified human rights as a cross-cutting theme underpinning all United Nations activities.

19. The Strategic Compact, adopted by the World Bank Executive Board in 1997, refocuses its development agenda, strengthening its institutional priorities and placing more emphasis on the cost-effective achievement of results on the ground and on the creation of new and stronger partnerships with other development organizations. The World Bank now supports country development strategies with a sound macroeconomic base and an enabling environment for private investment and sustainable growth (with appropriate environmental safeguards); a focus on human development and poverty reduction; and a firm base in the country context, reflecting strong country ownership and broad stakeholder representation.

20. An important feature of the reforms, both in the United Nations and at the World Bank, is the decentralization of decision-making authority and staff. Decentralization of its country development cooperation has long been a hallmark of the United Nations, but recent reform measures under way in several of the United Nations funds and programmes will deepen this process. For its part, the World Bank is engaged in an historic shift that will devolve much greater responsibility to its country missions.

21. IMF's main activities continue to include surveillance of members' economies, financial support for stabilization

and adjustment, and technical assistance to members. Reform in IMF is a continuous process, both in substantive policy development and in organizational issues, and is driven by changes in the global economic and financial environment and in the needs of members. The New Arrangements to Borrow, the new issue of special drawing rights (SDRs), the new emergency financing mechanism, the data dissemination standards and the liberalization of the capital account are long-term initiatives being implemented to strengthen surveillance and assistance.

22. In recent years the Fund has increasingly integrated social concerns into structural adjustment policies and has given heightened priority to good governance, to civil society's role in development, and to environmental concerns. In this context, an external evaluation recommended improvements in the Fund's enhanced structural adjustment facility including, *inter alia*, identifying the social impact during programme design; monitoring of vulnerable groups; systematic follow-up on variations in social spending; and, perhaps most importantly, greater attention to the sequencing of interventions during programme design. United Nations involvement in monitoring social indicators and increasing social sector expenditures was recommended.

23. One clear response to the challenges posed by global change is building strategic partnerships that capitalize on each organization's intrinsic strengths, reflect shared goals and objectives, and build upon existing achievements. Such a strategic partnership, all parties agree, should also take into account capacity-building that strengthens national ownership of the policy agenda, and includes all appropriate partners and stakeholders.

24. It should also capitalize on the unique range of assets that the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions together command, and that include:

(a) Universal values and a shared commitment to multilateralism and the promotion of sustainable development;

(b) Proven capacity for global advocacy and political mobilization;

(c) Preeminent stature on macroeconomic, structural and global financial issues;

(d) Resource mobilization capacity;

(e) Substantial operational capability at regional and country levels;

(f) Outstanding research and analytical experience;

(g) Comprehensive network of relationships at regional, national and subnational levels;

(h) Extensive outreach to civil society.

V. Implementation of the results of United Nations conferences[1]

25. The World Bank is an integral part of the United Nations conference process. It helps to prepare for and participate in conferences and, as an active member of the task forces to follow-up on United Nations conferences, to implement goals at the country level. A Bank review has confirmed the positive impact that conference cooperation has had on the Bank's policy agenda and operational focuses.

26. Specifically, the Bank contributes to conference preparation by helping to lay the intellectual foundations, reviewing documentation, providing grants to ensure appropriate participation of developing countries and the development of policy papers, and providing technical background. Participation allows the Bank important opportunities to signal new priorities and commitments in its work. In follow-up work, the Bank seeks to encourage national plans designed to achieve appropriate conference goals and has created information exchange networks and training programmes focused upon major conference issues.

27. As part of the intensified collaboration on the part of the IMF and the United Nations on follow-up to the recommendations of major United Nations global conferences, the IMF focuses on increased attention to the need for higher levels of public expenditure on primary health care and on basic education; assisting member countries with appropriate macroeconomic policies that promote the efficient use of resources and of sustainable development; seeking to identify unproductive expenditure, including excessive military disbursement; encouraging price and marketing liberalization, open exchange rates, trade, more flexible labour markets and financial sector reforms that remove barriers to employment and income generation, and assisting in the preparation of governmental policy framework papers that incorporate these aspects and, where appropriate, that include targets for basic social spending and for social indicators, including targets for women's access to services.

28. A workshop of senior officials of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions – including those from country offices – on field-level follow-up to global conferences, held in Turin in late 1997, noted that all

partners should continue to play an important role in conference follow-up, while respecting their individual mandates and specificity. This partnership should include:

(a) Participation in inter-agency dialogue at the country level with national authorities on the cross-sectoral implementation of global agendas;

(b) Concern for the achievement of consistency between United Nations system programmes and processes;

(c) Appropriate adaptation of global agendas to country-specific circumstances;

(d) Involvement of civil society and other external partners;

(e) Monitoring of progress and provision of feedback;

(f) Elaboration and dissemination of best practice;

(g) Improved information exchanges and linkages between the Bretton Woods institutions and the resident coordinator system, including regular exchanges of data on analytical frameworks, models and indicators.

29. It would be impractical, within the limited scope of this review, to undertake an exhaustive assessment of cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in respect to follow-up to all United Nations conferences. The following examples provide a broad spectrum on the subject.

30. The Children's Vaccine Initiative, established after the World Summit for Children[2] in 1990, brings together the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Rockefeller Foundation to harness new technologies to advance child immunization.

31. The Micronutrient Initiative, also established after the Summit, plays a key role in action against micronutrient malnutrition. This is a joint effort sponsored by the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Some examples of inter-agency follow-up:

(a) In Argentina, UNICEF prepared a health and nutrition project for Bank financing;

(b) The Bank, UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) joined with United States and Canadian bilateral assistance agencies and the Latin American flour industry to sponsor a regional initiative to fortify all maize and wheat with iron;

(c) UNICEF and the Bank cooperated in preparation of national programmes of action in a number of African countries;

(d) The Bank, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) collaborated on the integrated child survival and development programme in India, one of the largest of its kind in the world.

32. The Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations work closely together in the follow-up to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development[3] and in resource mobilization for Agenda 21.[4] Both the Fund and the Bank are members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD) and contribute to it. Specifically, IMF staff prepare background information on environmental issues for use in discussions with national authorities; assist member countries in designing appropriate macroeconomic and structural policies which promote sustainable development; and continue, through studies and seminars, to expand their own knowledge of the relationship between macroeconomic policies and the environment.

33. Following the conference, the World Bank moved to strengthen its internal capacity on environmental matters. It established a central vice presidency for environmentally sustainable development, concerned with social issues, rural development, water, urbanization and agriculture within an overall environmental context. New systems for evaluating environmental projects were established. In 1996 the Bank vice-president for environmentally sustainable development was assigned additional responsibility for environmental, social and rural development networks throughout the Bank. Today the Bank's staff includes 300 environmental and social specialists.

34. The Bank and UNDP, for their part, launched a major initiative on problems common to all developing countries in water resource management and in urban planning, where there has been synergy at the conceptual level between the Bank, the United Nations and UNDP. In addition, the Bank, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Programme (UNIDO) are jointly assisting some 30 developing countries in efforts to eliminate ozone-depleting substances in a programme financed by the Montreal Protocol multilateral fund.

35. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), restructured following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, is an innovative and cost-effective mechanism in support of action against global environmental problems and could perhaps serve as a model for future cooperation. The Facility assists developing countries pursue

projects with global environmental benefits. It is administered through three implementing agencies, each playing a distinct role. UNDP plays the primary role in ensuring the development and management of capacity-building programmes and technical assistance projects and operates the small grants programme. UNEP, responsible for catalysing the development of scientific and technical analysis, manages the scientific and technical advisory panel and addresses global and regional assessments. The Bank plays the primary role in developing and supporting investment projects and administers the trust fund. The governance structure of GEF combines elements of the systems of both the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions.

36. Under the leadership of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the executive heads of United Nations agencies and organizations and of the Bretton Woods institutions have held a series of discussions, under the auspices of ACC, on the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, resulting from the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993.[5]

37. Within the human rights context, the Bank has promoted the creation of an enabling environment for economic and social development which realizes the enjoyment by individuals of all their human rights. The Bank's efforts in this area include governance and anti-corruption strategies. They arise from its concern for effective development and for the establishment of legal and institutional frameworks for transparency, predictability and competence in the conduct of public affairs and in the management of economic development. One example of this is the collaboration between the Bank, UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the programme to strengthen African training institutions.

38. The International Conference on Population and Development in 1994 led to enhanced cooperation. For example, an inter-agency task force on implementing the Programme of Action of the Conference[6] pooled the expertise of the Bank and a number of United Nations bodies and agencies. It has since been succeeded by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Basic Social Services for All, with an expanded role. Efforts to strengthen national capacities to reduce maternal deaths and disability brings together the expertise of the Bank, UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, WHO, and regional development banks. Both the Task Force and joint programme have fostered coordination in follow-up at country level within the resident coordinator system.

39. The Bank has mobilized resources for the Programme of Action, including resources for girls' education; since 1994 it has committed over $1 billion for reproductive health activities. In addition, it has worked at the global, regional and national levels, with borrower and donor countries, to implement conference results, with particular focus on reproductive health and human development issues.

40. For its part, the IMF contributes to the Programme of Action through public expenditure analysis, focusing on reducing unproductive expenditures to free resources for basic social and infrastructural investments. In recent years the IMF has strengthened its work in this area, through, *inter alia*, Executive Board discussions on unproductive expenditures and, in cooperation with the World Bank, review of public expenditure policies with individual countries. In addition, IMF programmes have increasingly emphasized the importance of primary health and education services.

41. In addition to explicit recommendations for enhanced coordination, the 1995 World Summit for Social Development[7] addressed recommendations to the Bank and the Fund. The follow-up was a major topic at the October 1995 discussions of the Bank's Development Committee. Overall, the Bank's expanded social agenda includes promoting community-based development, strengthening indigenous capacity and engaging in public consultation and outreach to many new partners. In the past 18 months, some 20 country assistance strategies have been prepared in a participatory fashion.

42. The Bank also cooperates with United Nations agencies in collecting social data and in monitoring and implementing the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the Summit,[8] including collaboration with UNDP and UNICEF on poverty-related issues. Meanwhile the IMF and the ILO have reviewed Summit decisions in a move to strengthen their collaboration, enabling IMF staff to acquire a better understanding of labour market and social protection issues, and ILO staff to better integrate the IMF's views on macroeconomic policies at the country level into their own approaches.

43. The Bretton Woods institutions are active members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality, established by ACC in 1996 to ensure the implementation of the gender-related recommendations emanating from recent international conferences and from the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995).[9]

44. For its part, the World Bank's implementation of the Platform for Action includes a new initiative for cooperation

with donors and non-governmental organizations to fund micro-enterprises through its Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest, the preparation of regional gender-action plans, the establishment of regional gender coordination units, an annual report on implementation of gender policies, monitoring of the Bank's new goals for girls' education, and assistance in financing innovative approaches to female literacy.

45. In follow-up to the 1996 Habitat II Conference,[10] the World Bank is elaborating a Bank-wide strategy for urban development and local government. This includes an analysis of urban indicators in close collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS). The Bank is also working within the framework of the joint urban management programme with UNCHS and UNDP in expanding the consultation process to incorporate cross-sectoral city-level analysis in taking an integrated view of urban issues. In addition, the Bank and UNCHS are working together to build a housing indicators database.

46. World Bank participation in follow-up to the 1996 World Food Summit[11] included intensified collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), notably a 1997 agreement for a continuing cooperative programme of project work. Another result, organized jointly with WFP, was an African food security programme, a community-based initiative targeted primarily at women and children and supporting their access to food at critical points of life, combined with health, education and family planning services. In addition, the Bank co-sponsored with the United Nations Capital Development Fund a technical consultation on effective rural decentralization. Subsequently, the Bank included its rural development action plan, which it had presented at the Summit as a call for revitalizing the rural sector, in its Strategic Compact as a principal component for sustainable development.

47. Overall, the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions believe that, for conference goals to be best targeted, several factors must be kept clearly in view – that is, the donor community must prioritize objectives within the context of country plans; countries must make national commitments which may be assisted by donors but are not dependent on them; cooperation on specific issues should be a priority; constant monitoring is required to ensure that resulting action plans do not conflict with, or duplicate, existing national plans; and the non-governmental organization community, the private sector and all parts of civil society must be involved to ensure sustainability.

VI. Collection and dissemination of data, analyses and reports

48. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the area of statistics is mandated by the relationship agreements. It has been of long standing and is continuously refined and improved, often through ACC machinery.

49. The IMF has been actively involved in the work of the Statistical Commission, the regional commissions, the Working Group on Statistical Programmes and Coordination and the ACC Subcommittee on Statistical Activities. In 1995, the IMF chaired the Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts. It also chairs the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics, and the Steering Committee on the Coordination of Technical Assistance in Statistics to the Countries of the former Soviet Union. The United Nations is kept closely informed of the IMF's own statistical initiatives, such as the work of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics, the Expert Group on Monetary and Financial Statistics, and data dissemination standards.

50. The universal adoption of the new System of National Accounts in 1993 was the crowning event of a decade of extensive cooperation between the IMF, the United Nations, the World Bank, the European Commission and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

51. The Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the Fund are also working together to increase the efficiency of international data collection and dissemination and to reduce the reporting burdens on countries. For example, progress in reconciling data on total imports/exports resulted in agreement that the IMF will be the primary collector of such data for countries it covers, resulting in significant savings for the United Nations agencies concerned.

52. The Bank, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Secretariat, and UNFPA are members of the ACC Subcommittee on Demographic Estimates and Projections, which coordinates all United Nations system population estimates and projections. The workload is efficiently shared. For example, the Population Division of the Department is the principal source for population and vital statistics estimates, while the Bank provides data on the socio-economic and demographic impact of AIDS. The Bank also works closely with the Statistics Division to implement the System of National Accounts, the System of Integrated Environmental and

Economic Accounts, and the International Comparisons Programme.

53. The United Nations University works with the Bretton Woods institutions in data exchanges for research and policy analysis and at various stages of project implementation. UNEP and the World Bank collaborate, *inter alia*, on preparing guidelines for environmental management and in developing land-quality indicators. Meanwhile the Bretton Woods institutions and United Nations bodies are placing increasing amounts of data on the Internet and the World Wide Web.

54. In the area of common data systems for monitoring child and maternal mortality, the World Bank uses the indicators published by UNICEF and WHO. Both the under-5 mortality rate and the maternal mortality ratio are considered "priority poverty indicators", required by the Bank's operational directives to be included in Bank country economic reports. The Bank has also started to incorporate surveillance of both outcome and process indicators for reproductive health into project design and implementation for several projects currently under preparation. The difficulties in measuring under-5 and maternal mortality are well recognized, and the Bank endorses the efforts of WHO and UNICEF to improve the data, including the use of model-based maternal mortality estimates.

55. Statistical cooperation at the regional and country levels is also to be noted. The IMF and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) jointly present statistical work programmes within the framework of the Conference of European Statisticians, and the Bank and the IMF have joined the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Asian Development Bank in organizing a high-level seminar on managing capital flows, scheduled for Bangkok in mid-1998.

56. At the country level, statistical partnerships are forged in technical, operational, policy and specific project-support areas, and cover capacity-building, data dissemination and research work. Both United Nations bodies and the Bretton Woods institutions believe that increased emphasis needs to be given to building national capacity in data collection and analysis.

57. The need for compatible and accessible databases is especially important in emergency and post-conflict situations. A comprehensive system needs to be developed at several levels: within a country under the leadership of the resident coordinator; between the resident coordinator's office and United Nations Headquarters; between various headquarters centres, and with the Bretton Woods institutions. Relevant economic data from the Bretton Woods institutions on crisis conditions, recovery needs and capacity-building is especially important in the planning, financing and implementation of recovery strategies.

58. In the area of analysis, the Inter-Agency Task Force on an Enabling Environment for Economic and Social Development, in a recent report accepted by ACC, stated that a first step might be to strengthen the initiative already being undertaken by the Statistics Division within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to develop an inventory of indicators within the United Nations system, on the basis of substantial inter-agency participation. In addition, the joint effort by OECD and its Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the United Nations and the World Bank in developing a set of core indicators for measuring development progress should be given high priority.

59. The World Bank is currently in the process of creating a $40 million satellite-based data and knowledge network system which it sees as a major step in its evolution as an organization on the front line of technology. The Bank also sees the system as helping to close the global knowledge gap between richer and poorer nations. Its benefits will be available to a range of partners – the United Nations, Governments and civil society – and will include a "virtual university" with interactive classrooms available anywhere in the world.

60. This global knowledge network offers a unique opportunity for cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. Clearly, the pool of knowledge will be enhanced with the addition of United Nations experience and data, including those from country and sub-national levels. In November 1997 the World Bank's President encouraged United Nations entities to make use of the network; consultations are under way with the United Nations Development Group on the scope and content of potential partnership. Areas of cooperation could include staff training programmes with common elements and study segments for governmental officials and for civil society partners.

61. While there are many examples of the World Bank and individual United Nations bodies undertaking joint staff training activities, additional cooperation could be considered. For example, it might be useful to explore how the United Nations Staff College in Turin and the Bank's Economic Development Institute could collaborate on training activities of mutual interest. Some senior United Nations staff have already participated in the Bank's executive training programme. It would be useful to evaluate

this experience in considering whether it could be extended to a larger number of United Nations executives.

VII. The transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development

62. In exercising leadership in guiding the international community's response to complex political emergencies and in facilitating the recovery from crisis, the United Nations must provide a coherent strategy and ensure an effective division of labour between all partners of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the aid community at large. The transition from war to peace is a complex and delicate process – and not a linear one. Humanitarian assistance must continue during a conflict; planning for recovery and development must start before it ends. An effective United Nations peace-building strategy cannot afford any disconnections in the system's political, human rights, humanitarian and development activities. Nor can it be sidetracked by turf battles or rigid interpretations of mandates. It must be based on a thorough understanding of the crisis environment and guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and the precepts of international humanitarian law.

63. At its first regular session for 1996, ACC agreed on the basic elements of a strategic framework for response to and recovery from crisis. ACC members agreed that the framework, to be effective, should engage national authorities and other humanitarian and development actors in the field. They stressed the importance of partnerships: the international community's response to crisis situations should increasingly encompass the participation of multilateral and bilateral donors and international non-governmental organizations, on the one hand, and promote more participatory approaches in order to ensure ownership of the reconciliation and recovery processes by the affected populations, on the other.

64. ACC stressed that the common strategic framework should be developed with the support of all concerned organizations of the system. It endorsed the broad elements of the framework, concentrating on three primary components: analysis of the in-country environment; setting of policy parameters; and the establishment of priorities for the response programme. Implementation should be pursued through existing mechanisms, such as resident/humanitarian coordinator arrangements, common country assessments, country strategy notes, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the instruments of the Bretton Woods institutions. It should also rely on existing resource mobilization mechanisms.

65. ACC members considered that the strategic framework, to be effective, should also clearly identify leadership responsibilities in each case, as well as the division of labour among funds, programmes and agencies and between headquarters and the field.

66. Cooperation in emergency and post-conflict situations is considered very important. In 1996 there were 10 major complex emergencies, and $1.6 billion was mobilized by the United Nations, of which $800 million was provided by WFP alone.

67. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in such situations has increased substantially in recent times. While the Bretton Woods institutions have long been involved in post-crisis situations, the Bank's greater involvement and broadened, more flexible approaches offer new opportunities for cooperation.

68. During the phase of peace-building and emergency humanitarian operations, the United Nations and concerned organizations of the system, together with the Bretton Woods institutions, should endeavour to develop a joint strategy for reconstruction and development, even if central governmental functions are not back to normal. Such a joint strategy could guide all partners in supporting humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, democratization and national reconciliation. The Strategic Framework in Afghanistan is the first such attempt involving both the United Nations and the Bank.

69. Recent World Bank operations show that reconstructing physical infrastructure after conflict needs to be accompanied by promoting economic adjustment and recovery, repairing the social fabric, and strengthening national capacity. Collaboration for post-conflict recovery must start at an early stage, including situations where World Bank loans or credits are not yet available to the concerned Government. The Bank emphasizes that, henceforth, lending must cover non-traditional activities such as demining, demobilization and reintegration of displaced populations. For example, the issue of landmines is one of four focus areas for the joint World Bank/UNICEF Task Force on Post-Conflict Situations.

70. The Bank currently follows five stages in post-conflict reconstruction:

(a) Watching brief in countries where the Bank is not yet active;

(b) Preparation for transitional support;

(c) Early reconstruction activities as conditions allow;

(d) Post-conflict reconstruction under emergency procedures;

(e) Return to normal operations.

71. In addition, the Bank recently established a post-conflict unit as an internal focal point to work with the United Nations and other partners, to accelerate in-house learning and knowledge building, to develop policies on reconstruction and to provide operational support to Bank staff and to Governments.

72. For its part, the IMF stresses the importance of coordination in post-conflict situations between the Bretton Woods institutions, the United Nations, the regional banks, bilateral donors and creditors. The IMF's executive board has expanded the scope of its emergency assistance policy to cover post-conflict situations, leading the Fund into closer collaboration on rebuilding capacity in the fiscal, monetary, exchange and statistical areas in Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Haiti and elsewhere. The Fund is committed to coordination, led, unless otherwise agreed, by the United Nations resident coordinator. Overall coordination, it believes, would be facilitated in post-conflict situations by the early preparation, where possible, of framework papers for organizing technical assistance and financial support.

73. These new approaches further increase the need for extremely close cooperation. For example, the Bank now seeks to establish early contact in post-conflict situations with UNDP, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Bank emphasizes that in each post-conflict situation, the roles of all participating international agencies must be quickly agreed, an ongoing dialogue with potential partners on the ground established, and rapid agreement reached on the key coordination role to be played by the United Nations resident coordinator or, in some cases, by the representative of another agency. Cooperation with operational non-governmental organizations is also emphasized.

74. Particular attention in identifying the roles of all participating agencies should be given to complementarity. For instance, in Somalia the World Bank provided $10 million to upgrade transport infrastructure, which facilitated the efforts of WFP to provide humanitarian supplies and avoided the need for costly airlift operations.

75. A key area for cooperation in this area relates to the prevention of emergency or crisis situations. Active collaboration of United Nations agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions is needed in determining human vulnerabilities to macro shocks and in seeking to protect human development indicators. Collaboration in risk assessment, early warning and mitigation should increase.

76. United Nations agencies and the Bank agree that both aid coordination and cohesive multi-donor strategies are essential to effective fund-raising and to maximizing the capacities of the different donors and agencies. The Bank has been active in the inter-agency task forces on Angola (appointed jointly by the Secretary-General, the World Bank President and the IMF Managing Director) and on the Great Lakes, and has helped to establish the trust funds for West Bank and Gaza and for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

77. At the headquarters level, the key mechanism for inter-agency coordination in countries in crisis is the Inter-Agency Standing Committee which is chaired by the Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Committee comprises all United Nations partner agencies involved in complex emergencies, the Red Cross movement and representatives of non-governmental organizations. The Bretton Woods institutions have so far not been directly associated with the work of the Standing Committee.

VIII. Cooperation in providing technical assistance in the field

78. While significant differences exist between World Bank and United Nations technical assistance mandates and programmes, the areas of communality are broad, and major steps already have reinforced cooperation at all levels. This includes policy analysis and dialogue, research and planning, programme identification, common country assessments, monitoring and evaluation, and information dissemination.

79. Thus the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations system work closely together on a technical assistance in many countries. Both the Bank and the IMF have executed or co-financed UNDP-funded projects over many years, and vice versa, drawing, as appropriate, on the comparative advantages of the respective agencies. Technical assistance from the Bretton Woods institutions has been increasing – for the IMF, in fiscal, monetary and statistical areas; and for the Bank, in public-sector management. New and innovative approaches increasingly link the Bank and the United Nations system in project preparation and in the promotion of specific sectors, such

as girls' education, and in the monitoring of social-sector facilities.

80. As noted above, the World Bank's technical assistance is increasingly managed on a decentralized basis through an increased number of country offices. This expansion in the field provides the opportunity for streamlined interorganizational coordination mechanisms to ensure synergy and to avoid overlap. A dialogue has already been initiated between the Bank and the United Nations Development Group, with a first exploratory meeting held in early 1998. Further consultation will be pursued with a focus on establishing direct linkages between the five World Bank networks and the Group.

81. While the role of the resident coordinator system still requires additional elaboration and clarification, progress has been made. As envisaged by the Council in 1995, resident coordinators and country teams – including staff of the Bretton Woods institutions, and in cooperation with Governments – have established inter-agency thematic groups on cross-cutting issues. Yet, as the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on an Enabling Environment for Economic and Social Development noted, while there may be broad inter-agency agreement on the mix of elements needed to support optimal economic and social development, significant differences appear when it comes to assessing their relative priority, their interpretation and their application. This reflects the diversity of institutional philosophies and mandates and the reality of different country conditions.

82. Attendance by senior staff from the World Bank, the IMF and the United Nations at each other's meetings could be improved in some cases. The IMF, in particular, believes that streamlined and simplified technical assistance procedures and more timely indications on the magnitude and duration of proposed technical assistance programmes would enhance efficiency and better serve the country concerned.

83. On strategic planning, the United Nations Development Group is currently developing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as a mechanism for ensuring a more coherent United Nations response to development needs at the country level. As agreed during the Group meeting with the World Bank President in late 1997, a pilot project is now working to establish an effective interface between UNDAF and the Bank's Country Assistance Strategy. In two pilot countries, Viet Nam and Mali, the United Nations country team and the World Bank will actively participate in each other's programming processes, seeking to improve the quality of both.

84. The relationship of UNDAF and the policy framework paper prepared by the IMF and the concerned Government also needs to be further explored. Close cooperation in the formulation of the Bank's sector investment programmes is being sought in discussions between the Bank and the Development Group.

85. Reviewing the technical assistance relationships in some detail, the ACC Task Force pointed out that coordination was a means for more effectively serving the country concerned – by avoiding duplication and gaps in service, by saving human and financial resources, by permitting greater intensity of effort by all concerned and by reducing the possibility of confusion and conflict. It also stated that there was a case for encouraging a healthy diversity of views within the United Nations system, particularly with relation to elements of the macroeconomic and social framework.

86. At the same time, the Task Force emphasized, coordination also had its costs, often onerous in terms of meeting times, paperwork and of complying with Headquarters-driven coordination requirements. In fact, better coordination might imply fewer, more sharply focused meetings. "Strategic" coordination, which the Task Force defined as a comprehensive, unified and collaboratively executed country action programme for the country as a whole, needed to be approached with caution and could probably only be achieved by sustained and unambiguous commitment by agency heads at Headquarters level.

IX. Selected social and economic areas of major importance

87. It should be emphasized that the following examples of current cooperation are illustrative and by no means comprehensive.

1. HIV/AIDS

88. The Bank, UNDP, and WHO are members of both the Task Force on HIV/AIDS and the Inter-Agency Advisory Group on AIDS (IAAG), which has served as the primary coordinating body of the United Nations system in that area. The Bank, together with UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and UNESCO, is a co-sponsor of the United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS (see para. 13). One objective is

to ensure that HIV/AIDS considerations are integrated into the co-sponsors' activities at the country, regional and global levels.

89. The Bank and UNAIDS continue to advocate for higher visibility in the struggle against HIV/AIDS. After discussions between the two organizations, the Bank now checks the likely impact on HIV levels of every proposed development project, much as it does for impact on the environment.

90. In early 1998 the Bank and UNAIDS co-sponsored a meeting on the demographic effect of the AIDS epidemic in several sub-Saharan African countries. The Bank, UNAIDS and the European Community collaborated on a 1997 policy research report on combating AIDS, directed to Governments and urging the need to act early and decisively.

91. At the regional level, major collaborative projects in West Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America are ongoing between the Bank and UNAIDS. These focus on cross-border issues such as migration, information technology and, in the case of Latin America, on measuring the economic impact of AIDS with the involvement of the private sector.

92. At the country level, cooperation is increasing. For example, in India the Bank and UNAIDS, in close cooperation with other UNAIDS sponsors, have assisted the Government in responding to the epidemic and in preparing for the design and implementation of a new Bank loan to India. In Argentina a new Bank loan on AIDS has extensive technical input from UNAIDS, and the two organizations also cooperated closely in facilitating a major seminar on HIV/AIDS for governmental and church officials.

2. Africa

93. Cooperation between the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations in supporting African development includes the joint work by the Bank and WFP on ways to best support food security and the Africa Capacity-building Initiative that pooled the efforts of UNDP, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

94. Collaboration also takes place between the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations on the follow-up to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and on the Secretary-General's Special Initiative on Africa. Both the Fund and Bank are members of the Inter-Agency Task Force on African Economic Recovery and Development, set up in the context of the follow-up to the New Agenda. The Bank participates intensively in efforts to further basic education for all African children – alongside UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and UNFPA.

95. To contribute to the priority of substantial debt relief under the Special Initiative, the Bank plans to incorporate an analysis of debt sustainability in its country assistance strategies. It also plans to use the Debt Reduction Facility of the International Development Association (IDA), on a case-by-case basis, to retire commercial debt, to progressively replace IBRD debt with IDA debt, and to provide IDA funds for gap-filling exercises, including debt repayment. Bank/Fund consultations continue on further possible adjustments to Fund policies to contribute to this debt-relief objective. In addition, the Fund devotes increasing attention to African poverty issues in close collaboration with the Bank.

3. Poverty eradication

96. Poverty eradication, the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions agree, must become an increasing focus of their cooperation, both at policy and operational levels. This combined effort, based on agreements reached at the World Summit for Social Development and characterized by country-level partnerships with other development organizations, is becoming a flagship endeavour.

97. The Secretary-General has already commissioned a policy document, to be prepared by the World Bank, UNDP and the United Nations, and ACC has issued a statement of its commitment to action for poverty eradication which should provide a common platform to promote an international campaign focused on measurable targets to reduce absolute poverty.

98. As part of the campaign, the United Nations and the World Bank could work together in global advocacy for the 20/20 initiative, which should be an integral element in the guidelines for UNDAF and the Bank's Country Assistance Strategy. Food security and employment are also important factors to be considered. In addition, all partners must closely monitor their own expenditures on basic services for all.

X. Intergovernmental and secretariat consultations

99. Collaboration has progressed over the years, driven by the need for a strategic partnership and for integrated

development approaches. Consultations and dialogue currently take place at various levels.

1. Intergovernmental

100. At the intergovernmental level, as reported in a previous review of joint United Nations/Bretton Woods institutions,[12] participation by the Bretton Woods institutions in the meetings of the principal organs of the United Nations in the economic and social fields has been continuing and active. A major innovation in 1992 was a one-day policy dialogue with the heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions on major developments in the world economy and on international economic cooperation, conducted within the framework of the high-level segment of the Council's annual substantive sessions.

101. The most recent example of the deepening collaboration was the first high-level meeting of the Council proximate to the meetings of the Interim and Development Committees in April 1998 on the theme of global financial integration and development. The meeting served as a valuable forum for an informal dialogue between ministers of finance, development cooperation and foreign affairs, representing their countries at the Bretton Woods institutions, on one hand, and at the United Nations, on the other. The meeting was attended by the Secretary-General, the IMF Managing Director and the World Bank President.

102. Participation by senior officials of the Bretton Woods institutions in United Nations meetings is frequent. For example, the executive heads of the two organizations participate in the high-level policy dialogue in the Council and in important meetings of the General Assembly. In addition, the Fund's Managing Director addressed the Second Committee during the fifty-second session of the General Assembly and conducts regular formal dialogues with the Council on matters of common interest, while also maintaining a regular informal dialogue. The Bank contributes actively to the Second and Third Committees, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commissions on Social Development and on Sustainable Development. It works with other United Nations organs in a number of ways: through high-level seminar series, high-level interventions and panel discussions.

103. The United Nations is an observer at the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions. The Development Committee, as adopted in 1995, holds restricted sessions, to which observers, including the United Nations, are invited when the issue at hand is considered relevant to their work and responsibilities. In a further effort to promote dialogue, the World Bank President has invited a number of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations in New York to meet Executive Board members in Washington in late May 1998.

2. Secretariat

104. Open dialogue and reliable lines of communication at the policy level between the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations is a fundamental requirement for maintaining effective collaboration. The Bank and the Fund participate in the work of inter-agency committee meetings, such as ACC and its subsidiaries, and in task forces established for conference follow-up. They attend meetings, seminars and workshops organized by United Nations bodies on a daily basis. They contribute to discussions on relevant economic and social issues, provide information on policies and activities of the Bretton Woods institutions, and fully participate in discussions on coordination.

105. The Bretton Woods institutions host frequent meetings on a wide range of subjects in Washington for colleagues from various United Nations bodies. IMF legal staff participate in working groups of the Commission on International Trade Law. The Bank and the Fund both participate regularly in the periodic meetings of legal advisers of the United Nations system

XI. Recommendations

106. Within the context of global collaboration, the participating organizations agree on the following:

(a) Executive heads of ACC member organizations reaffirm that poverty eradication – a main underlying theme of recent global conferences – is a central objective of the United Nations system. They commit themselves collectively to undertake a renewed effort to concert policy approaches and give new impetus to collaborative actions by the United Nations organizations and agencies in this crucial area;

(b) Both the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations could gain by an exchange of ideas and experience on the linkage between human rights and development and should agree that respect for human rights has to be a critical cornerstone for economic and social development;

(c) Collaboration in the promotion and implementation of the concept of 20/20 should be stressed.

The monitoring of the 20/20 compact should be an integral part of global socio-economic monitoring;

(d) The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should seek to increase collaboration in the establishment and operation of knowledge networks for the benefit of Governments and peoples globally, especially for those in developing countries;

(e) More systematic information exchange and cooperation are needed in the areas of research and studies. Research activities should make practical contributions to global policy formulation, specific country programmes, and global knowledge networks;

(f) The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should work increasingly with the Development Assistance Committee of OECD in the elaboration and use of standard socio-economic indicators for monitoring progress;

(g) The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should exchange ideas and experience in developing partnerships with civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

(h) The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should continue to strengthen collaboration in humanitarian assistance, in reconstruction and in crisis and post-conflict recovery and development;

(i) Additional effort should be made to encourage the participation of the staff of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in joint training activities and in staff exchanges so as to facilitate mutual understanding of policies, approaches and procedures.

107. Organizations participating in the present review are agreed that productive collaboration between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions at the country level is a priority, and that, in that context:

(a) Both the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should work with Governments, and with each other, to encourage and support appropriate country-level initiatives;

(b) Senior country-level staff of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should be encouraged to identify opportunities for further strengthening their relationships within the existing aid coordination mechanisms;

(c) Specific country-level cooperation should result from the identification of priority needs by the concerned Government and through concerted initiatives on the part of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions and should be focused on areas where maximum returns can be expected from joint efforts. Involvement of bilateral aid agencies, regional development banks and non-governmental organizations should be pursued, where appropriate;

(d) Country-level cooperation in social indicators and monitoring should be emphasized;

(e) The United Nations resident coordinator and senior country-level staff of the Bretton Woods institutions should provide leadership for mobilizing effective cooperation in aid coordination meetings, including UNDP-sponsored round tables and World Bank-led consultative group meetings. Where feasible, they should coordinate documentation, support statements and follow up on activities that would promote policy dialogue at the country level, based on shared data and analyses;

(f) Systematic country-level consultation and coordination in planning and programming technical assistance and capacity-building among United Nations funds and programmes and the Bretton Woods institutions should be strengthened. More streamlined procedures to facilitate closer collaboration should be considered;

(g) The experience in the two pilot countries (Viet Nam and Mali) should be reviewed, when appropriate, so as to identify possible opportunities and constraints and to suggest possible modalities for country-level cooperation;

(h) Further review on the special role of the United Nations in supporting sector investment programmes should be undertaken.

Notes

[1] See also the report of the Secretary-General on integrated and coordinated follow-up (E/1998/19).

[2] See A/45/625.

[3] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda).

[4] Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

[5] See "Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993" (A/CONF.157/24), part I.

[6] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18) chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8).

[8] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[9] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1.

[11] See "Report of the World Food Summit, Rome, 13-17 September 1996" (WFS 96/REP).

[12] E/1997/101.